THE
PRAIRIE FARMER,
OF CHICAGO,
FOR 1858.

The PRAIRIE FARMER is the leading Agricultural paper published in the North-west. It holds that husbandry is the foundation of all lasting prosperity, and that the working masses should be enlightened, honored and rewarded. The labors of the PRAIRIE FARMER are divided into three departments.

I. It strives to seek the best methods of improving the farm, the soil, its buildings, its products, its fences, its conveniences and its comforts.

II. It believes that fair prices for farm products are just as essential to the farmer's prosperity as large crops and cattle. It labors to help him to reserve the best market for its products, and to prevent the middleman from taking undue toll for his services.

III. It labors to enlarge his stock of ideas, to improve his understanding, and while avoiding partisan politics, to make him a true political sovereign.

In addition to a vast amount of agricultural information, the columns of the PRAIRIE FARMER give the news of the day—both home and foreign. The reading is such that a family need take no other city paper, and will be well informed on the current events and topics of the day. The sort of reasoning is practised, by which a great deal is given in a small space.

One portion of the PRAIRIE FARMER discusses Horticulture, second, gardening; a third, mechanics; a fourth, household matters; a fifth, the markets, very full and accurate; a seventh, devoted to new and literary matters; and an eighth, to educational topics for the young; to all of which is added a large amount of miscellaneous, practical and interesting information, on various other heads. The PRAIRIE FARMER has a larger circle of contributors than any other agricultural paper in the United States.

TERMS OF THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

1 copy 1 year in advance	$ 2 00
2 copies 1 " "	3 50
5 " 1 " "	8 00
10 " 1 " "	15 00
20 " 1 " "	25 00

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish a copy of the Weekly PRESS AND TRIBUNE and of the PRAIRIE FARMER six months at $1.50, or for one year for $2.50. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE alone, is $2.00 per year, and the PRAIRIE FARMER the same. Persons ordering both will save twenty-five per cent.

☞ Address either PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill., or PRAIRIE FARMER, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Money, in registered letters, sent at our risk.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
1858 '59.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, now more than [illegible] period, which was the first Journal in the world to be [illegible] regularly on an imperial sheet—has attained a [illegible] by a steady and healthy growth, and which is [illegible] aggregate of more than 300,000 readers. It is especially [illegible] the favor of the [illegible] patronized that the [illegible] New-York Tribune is beneficial [illegible] weekly one, to everyone. It aims especially [illegible] the favor of the [illegible] and to secure the best market [illegible] its products, and to prevent the [illegible] from taking [illegible] toll for his services.

III. It labors to enlarge his stock of ideas, to improve his understanding, and while avoiding partisan politics, to make him a true political sovereign.

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Illinois College.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION, located in Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., will begin on

Thursday, September 9th, 1858.

The Faculty is as follows:
REV. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, President and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.
SAMUEL ADAMS, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Natural History.
REV. WILLIAM D. SANDERS, A. M., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.
REV. JUSTUS NUTTING, JR., A. M., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.
ROSWELL C. CRAMPTON, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy.
[illegible] is also given in the French and German languages.
The plan of Instruction embraces two courses of study.

THE REGULAR CLASSICAL COURSE

occupies four years, and is substantially the course required in the best Colleges of the New-England States.

THE SHORTER OR SCIENTIFIC COURSE

occupies three years, and embraces all the studies of the Classical Course, except the Greek and Latin languages. With students of this Department, the study of the French and German Languages is optional. Those who complete either course take an honorable degree of Bachelor of Science.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per annum—$20 00. Contingencies, including the use of the Library and other College charges, $5 00. Board in private families is from $2 to $3 per week.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Experience has shown the necessity of maintaining in connection with the College a Preparatory course of Preparatory Instruction. For this purpose the Preparatory Department is established, and is under the immediate charge and the instruction of Professors Nutting and Crampton, assisted in the Department of Elocution by Professor Sanders.

TERMS AND VACATIONS

The Preparatory School will be the same as in the College. The First Term will begin on the 9th of September. The Second on the 30th of December. The Spring Term will begin January 1st, 1859, and the last of twelve weeks, without any intervening vacation.

EXPENSES.

Tuition will be $20 per year, with no additional charge for the use of the Library. Board can be had in private families at the beginning of the Term, at $2 per week. A satisfactory security for its payment may be required, and two classes can have access to the Common Library of the College.

The Trustees will be never [illegible] a more prosperous condition than at present. The number of students [illegible] in one of the most beautiful and healthy [illegible] in the State, and the character of the Institution [illegible] the personal character of its Government, by the [illegible] and by the [illegible] of its Instruction, [illegible] to liberal education. The large and beautiful [illegible] the College, the Library, the Cabinet, the Philosophical and Literary rooms, will all be much [illegible] the present year. The Legislature of Illinois [illegible] to "regulate the sale of Seminary and Military lands," and to invest the proceeds "in the stocks of the State, or of such other safe stocks as may be designated by the Trustees of any College, or Seminary of learning in this State." The Trustees of Illinois College are authorized to receive [illegible] for a career of enlarged usefulness.

Those desiring more particular information [illegible] are requested to address the President of the College, or any member of the Faculty.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 1, 1858. au17-2d&4w-20th

E. E. WILLARD & YOUNG'S

BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

THIS WORK, WHICH HAS LATELY been [illegible] to the public, is now completed and ready for sale at the publication office of the most extensive and reliable [illegible] of the kind ever published. It will be issued on the [illegible] of each month, and will contain a great deal of the most [illegible] information for all classes of [illegible] to the business community. It will be found valuable, and indispensable, to the [illegible] against all detected Banks, and [illegible] of Broken Banks, and [illegible] of Counterfeit Bills and Spurious Coin. It will be furnished with a car (4 sheets) to hang in the office of each subscriber.

☞ Any person procuring [illegible] subscribers, and forwarding the money for the same, will be entitled to a copy of the REPORTER without charge.

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☞ A table of the [illegible] of the various Banks, showing the value of [illegible] specie, and worthless, will be given in each number.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year	$1
Three copies, 1 year	2
" " "	5
" " " (and 1 to the getter up of the club)	10

Any additional number at the same rate—$1.50 per copy. Bills may be sent to us at many different offices as desired. All bills are payable in advance. Subscriptions for 3 months at the same rates as above, and hope that all who wish to subscribe will send in their names at once, as the work and those who are sold send for a sample.

E. E. WILLARD & YOUNG,
No. 24 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish a copy of the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE and of the COMMERCIAL REPORTER for one year for $2.50. The PRESS AND TRIBUNE, single copy, is $2.00 per year, and the COMMERCIAL REPORTER, single copy, is $1.00 per year. Persons ordering both will save 50 per cent.

☞ Address either PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill., or JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Money, in registered letters, sent at our risk.

KMERY'S JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Education, Mechanics and General Intelligence.

THIS JOURNAL will be conducted in an independent manner on all subjects of Farm and Home Interest, without any BIAS or LEANING to party or sectional issues. Its aim will be to suit the wants of the growing West.

In the AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT will be given essays of practical value, from the best writers, on the various branches relating to the soil and crops, the care of stock, and the general management of the farm and dairy.

The HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, than which there is none more important, we shall so endeavor to make as to be worth the price of the whole paper to those who may be disseminated in the West, and such as is adapted to our climate and soil. A department of this kind is much wanted.

Our NEWS DEPARTMENT shall embrace the most important news of the day, without filling the columns with long ARTICLES, which few have time to read.

In LITERATURE it will be our aim to instruct and interest by moral tales, essays, poetry, &c., &c., to make it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and to furnish entertaining and material for the household, striving to leave the impress of good upon the rising generation.

The MARKET REPORT branch will embrace a daily report of the Chicago Market, and a weekly report of the Eastern markets; also of the Chicago Live Stock Market, with those of the principal markets in the East, and the Cattle Markets of Illinois and the latest English markets, up to time of going to press.

Among our correspondents are many of the first agriculturists of the West, and we shall spare no pains or expense to give variety and character to the paper in its various departments.

Whoever may receive this Prospectus, and will get it into the hands of a subscriber in Lotts' neighborhood, shall have our thanks for the favor, and a remuneration in proportion to services rendered. Sample numbers, &c., sent free to all who apply.

Appropriate and short advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year	$1
Three copies, 1 year	2
" " "	5
" " " (and 1 to the getter up of the club)	10

Any additional number at the same rate—$1.50 per copy. Bills may be sent to us at many different offices as desired. All bills are payable in advance. Subscriptions for 3 months at the same rates as above, and hope that all who wish to subscribe will send in their names at once, as the work and those who are sold send for a sample.

E. E. WILLARD & CO.
No. 24 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 5.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

DAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

CAMPAIGN TRI-WEEKLY.

Reduction of Club Rates.

It is now just two months until the election, and as many persons want to keep closely posted up with occurring events, and don't feel able to take the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, we will send them the TRI-WEEKLY until the result of the election is known, at the following reduced rates:

One copy, two months	$ 1 00
10 copies " "	5 00
20 copies " "	10 00

We will also send a copy of the DAILY for $1.25, or five copies for $5, for the same length of time. The sooner you send in your orders the more papers you will get.

CAMPAIGN PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

REDUCTION OF CLUB RATES.

It is now two months until the election which will decide whether Lincoln, the gallant Kentuckian and friend of Free Labor, or Douglas, the apostate Vermonter, and advocate of Slavery Extension, shall be our next Senator.

We will send the campaign PRESS AND TRIBUNE until the election at the following exceedingly low rates, beginning with next week:

Five copies to one address	$1 00
Twenty " " "	3 50
Fifty " " "	7 50
One hundred " " "	15 00

☞ If the names are required to be written on, 5 cents more must be charged on each name to defray clerk hire.

Friends, lose no time in sending in orders for clubs. A wide circulation of the campaign PRESS AND TRIBUNE will do great good. It will arm every reader with facts and arguments to combat his pro-slavery adversary and overcome him by the force of truth.

Judge Trumbull's Great Speech.

We are printing a fourth edition of 25,000 copies of JUDGE TRUMBULL'S crushing Speech against the Pro Slavery party and the "Artful Dodger." We have inserted the additional proofs of the Douglas-Toombs conspiracy to force a Slave Constitution on the people of Kansas, addressed by Judge Trumbull in his recent Alton Speech. This pamphlet is the best document of the campaign, and a copy of it should be placed in the hands of every voter in Illinois. The price is only ONE CENT per copy—$1 per 100 $10 per 1,000. Send in your orders.

National Democracy against Republicanism—Challenge.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois challenge the Republican party to meet them, in each Congressional District of this State, and discuss before the people the great issues pending in the present political campaign. Principles and not Principles, Measures against Measures, Democracy against Republicanism. The National Democracy will defend the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Dred Scott" decision, and the Administration of James Buchanan, with the Kansas policy of the National Democratic party.

If this Challenge is accepted, times and places to be arranged by the respective State Committees, and each Committee to select its champions.

By order of the National Democratic State Central Committee.

I. COOK,
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1858. Chairman N. C. C.

We find the foregoing in the Chicago *Herald* of yesterday, and assume the responsibility of saying that the proposition will be accepted by the Republican State Central Committee. The Nationals have only to select their men and "trot" them out. So far as Republican action is concerned, we promise them foemen worthy of their steel upon whatever stump they may choose to discuss the great issues now before the country.

A Sign of the Times.

We make the following extract from a letter received from a subscriber residing in one of the counties in the Quincy Congressional District. The name of the county and village we omit—not wishing to have the people worried by the pro-slavery hounds that would be set upon them if their locality was known.

——, Aug. 30, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

You are aware that this Congressional District is now represented by Wm. A. Richardson, has, until recently been one of the darkest corners in Illinois, and —— county has held on in a solid, unbroken column for the slaveocracy as tenaciously and stubbornly perhaps as any County in the State. Why, sirs, it is only four years ago that only *three* men could be found in this county who would acknowledge themselves to be Republicans, and on a call for a County Convention to oppose the measures and aggressions of the slavery propagandists, only the said *three* were found to rally in obedience to the summons. But the number has been rapidly multiplying from that day to this.

At the last Presidential election all was done that could be by the Republicans in this township, and the vote stood thus:

Buchanan	50
Fillmore	20
Fremont	3

A careful canvass of the township just completed, shows this result as nearly as can possibly be determined: Lincoln men, 62; Douglas worshippers, 45; Buchananers, 8—showing a Lincoln majority of 14 over Douglas, and 6 over both. Every man who voted for Fillmore that now lives in the township, is going for the Lincoln ticket, and also three Old Whigs, who were fooled into voting for Buchanan in '56, are now straight as a tipbury pole for "Old Abe" and free soil. Two Old Line Democrats have also joined the Republican standard, and I know several more who are on the anxious seat, and we hope with the assistance of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S preaching, and Judge Trumbull's sledge-hammer blows, that they will be converted to true Democracy in time to cast their votes for Lincoln.

We are resolved to beat the "Conspirator" at least 25 majority this Fall. We have two months yet to labor in. About thirty copies of your able and admirable paper are now taken at our Post Office. The campaign numbers we will convert into yearly subscribers after the election. It is doing us a great service in this part of our county. Labor faithfully to the end, and a glorious victory will crown your efforts.

* * *

The Douglasites turn Know Nothings—A Lodge Established in Chicago—Dark Lantern Revived.

We have the most undoubted authority for stating that at this moment there is forming in this city a secret society among the Douglasites, having in view a clandestine plan for deceiving voters, who are not Douglas men, into the support of that arch-demagogue. We are in possession of names, dates and places, and speak by the card. This secret, dark lantern society has sprung up within a few weeks, and we have the best of reasons for believing that it was organized and is operating under the suggestions and councils of Douglas himself. The lodge in this city now meets regularly, with darkened windows and barred doors, in the office of a leading lawyer, and emissaries have been sent out into various parts of the State, to establish similar lodges and ramify the conspiracy into all the principal towns and cities of the State. It is known, we believe, as the G. U. A., the signification of which letters we beg for the curious to find out. The editors of the Chicago Times know all about it, and may possibly explain them. We don't know what they mean, and don't care; but we do know that they are the second-title of this new Dark-Lantern, Know-Nothing party, through which it is designed to "rope in" honest free soil and conservatives just in the support of the worst enemy of freedom and conservatism in the State of Illinois.

The agents and operators of this secret society adopt a peculiar method of approaching voters. They accompany them if they wish to join a party that is being formed "to go for the best men." They pretend that the society will have nothing to do with party politics, but is interested in favor of only the best candidates of any parties, but pick out the "best men" from the candidates of each; and when they succeed in "sucking in" their victims, they initiate them by administering to them "sacred obligations," one of which is *to go for Stephen A. Douglas for the Senate.*

We now caution all men in Chicago, and in other parts of the State, against being deceived or "roped in" by these secret, midnight, dark-lantern conspirators, who are afraid of the light of day. The operators in it are the hireling of Douglas, and the whole thing is gotten up and managed by the Douglas Dred Scottites. The bill for its birth on his head—beware of him.—*Chicago Journal, Sept. 2d.*

Second Congressional District of Wisconsin.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Wisconsin held their Convention at Janesville on Wednesday, and unanimously nominated the Hon. John F. Potter of Walworth Co. for re-election. The Convention passed a good [illegible] of resolutions.

Grand Railway Celebration at Washington, Iowa—Incidents by the Way.

On Monday evening, by invitation of the citizens of Washington, Iowa, we left our goodly city to attend the celebration at the opening of the Second Division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railway to that point, seventy-six miles west of Davenport. Visions of the ashes and the sleepless discomforts of a night ride upon a railway haunted us on the way to the depot, but here we also found a "night car," where we slept soundly and well, while our friend Van Buskirk, ever at the post of duty, was speeding us onward to the "Father of Waters." Morning found us at Davenport, and during the day, accompanied by J. S. Henry, Esq., of the Mississippi and Missouri Railway, we examined, for ourselves, the Rock Island bridge, to see whether the doleful story recently told of its insecurity, by a neighboring mercenary sheet, had any foundation in fact. One of the piers has apparently settled a very little, but its ability to do its duty in sustaining the bridge cannot be questioned; and in every particular it is but too substantial to gratify the selfish malice of those who have from its commencement done every thing possible to prevent its construction, and to destroy it when built. To render security doubly sure, the Bridge Company have prepared to surround the pier with a solid wall of masonry; but have been prevented during the season alike by the high water, and another vexatious, but what must prove abortive lawsuit. We also called upon our wide awake Republican friends of the *Gazette*. The Messrs. Sanders make a capital paper, in every respect well worthy of the pride and the patronage of our sister State. E. B. Mayers, Esq., the former editor and local of the *Union*, in our own city, is duly installed in his new home, and will gather around him hosts of friends, and be a great acquisition to the editorial force of the *Gazette*. Davenport, one of the most lovely and prosperous cities that nestle upon the shores of the "Father of Waters," shows a steady and substantial progress; but that which the traveling public will be most interested to know, is that they can find here decidedly one of the best hotels in the United States in the

BURTIS HOUSE.

It is a new house situated near the depot, five stories high, one hundred and eighteen feet by one hundred and nine. The excellent host, Mr. Burtis, took us all through it, and certainly for convenience, neatness and comfort, is is scarcely possible to conceive of anything more perfect in all its arrangements. Nearly all the guests have a nest parlor with bed room attached, both handsomely furnished, and the parlors and halls are spacious and elegant. The dining room is large and airy, and what is better, the tables clean and tasty, and the viands show none of that "mussy" appearance which is but too common even in first class hotels. Dr. Burtis deserves the thanks of the entire Western public for introducing so high a stand ard of accommodation for the travelling public.

THE EXCURSION.

Tuesday evening we went down to Muscatine; but of our visit there with old friends, of the manner in which a certain party of ladies and gents tested the compressibility of hoops one morning, by getting into the cars ahead of the crowd and before the doors were opened, and other matters we have no room to speak. By half-past eight all Muscatine, dressed in holiday attire, seemed to have assembled in mass meeting on the levee in front of the town, and soon after nine the long train arrived from Davenport, drawn by the powerful locomotive Wash ington, every available point of which was decorated with gay flags and streamers. The bands discoursed cheering music, and ere long all were on board and away we sped to meet our hosts at Washington.

At Clifton we found two cars in waiting, filled with a military company, a band and the citizens of Columbus city, some two miles distant. Shouts of mutual welcome rent the air, and now our train numbered fourteen cars and onward it rolled with its happy throng.

THE RECEPTION.

Arrived at Washington, thousands of people, men and maidens, were assembled on the prairie immediately north of the town, and a right warm Western welcome did they give us. An eloquent and able reception speech was made by Hon. Samuel Rossell, of Washington, and an appropriate and excellent response in behalf of this guests by Hon. A. O. Patterson, of Muscatine. The crowd, led by the military with bands of music, then formed in line and marched to the public square in the best possible humor, to do ample justice to

THE DINNER.

In the extent of the preparations to entertain their guests, the citizens of Washington not only excelled themselves, but every celebration we ever attended. Here were fourteen hundred feet of tables, covered by a beautiful canopy of oak boughs, and arrangements to dine twenty five hundred guests. During the afternoon, every twice that number had enough, and still there was an abundance for as many m re. Indeed, one could scarcely imagine how so many of the "good things of this life" could have been prepared and arranged in such excellent order. Chickens and turkeys by hundreds, boiled ham and roast beef, nice biscuits and butter, cakes and pies, and every variety of dish, all cooked and arranged, as only farmers' wives and daughters can do it, loaded the tables on every side in a wilderness of profusion. And then the perfect order that prevailed added much to the pleasure of the occasion. There was no rush, no confusion. The crowd, as soon as they saw the extent of the tables, seemed to be satisfied that there would be room enough and food enough for all. The dinner over, those who had satisfied the wants of the inner man, were invited to surround the stand a few rods distant, there to listen to the

TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

The first regular toast complimenting the officers of the railway was responded to in their behalf by Hon. Hiram Price of Davenport, in an excellent speech. The Atlantic Telegraph was the next regular toast, and could its projectors have heard the response of Hon. J. B. Grinnell of Powesheik County, they would have found that its merits were fully appreciated in Iowa, and we doubt whether its advantages have ever been more ably and eloquently portrayed. The third regular toast was given in honor of Chicago, and the response was made by Alderman Bross of the Sigourney, and the veteran editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, A. Sanders, Esq., for the Press. Columbus City and Burlington were also toasted, but no one seemed to be present to reply. Dr. Bowen made a telling reply for Iowa City, and Hon. Chas. Negus for Mount Pleasant. The last speaker stated that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railway is completed to Mount Pleasant, a fact which it gives us great pleasure to notice in this connection. Hon. Geo. Mixter responded appropriately for Rock Island, and Judge Thayer, of Muscatine, for the ladies. The Hon. Judge pleaded ignorance of his subject, as being a bachelor, but it was whispered loudly around us that he is soon to be relieved from that unenviable distinction. "So mote it be." All the speeches were short and to the purpose, and the celebration in all its appointments went off in the best possible spirit. Washington is an enterprising, thriving town, as its substantial brick buildings and other evidences of thrift abundantly testify. It is the shire town of Washington County, which for richness of soil, beautiful rolling prairies and stately groves it is claimed has no superior in the State. Certainly the surroundings of Washington, so far as we could see them, amply justify the high character which is claimed for this beautiful section of Iowa. The opening of the railway will add immensely to the wealth and the social welfare of the people, and richly do they merit the advantages which their enterprise has contributed so essentially to secure.

Our journey was enlivened by the company of Messrs. Elwood & Wilson, of the Rock Island Railway. At the Bureau Station we found yesterday a large, new hotel, kept in capital style, by Messrs. Johnson and Ramsdell. We trust that the opening of this new link in the railway line to the Pacific, will receive proper attention from our merchants, and that they will be prepared to supply the orders of dealers in Washington to their entire satisfaction.

☞ The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the fourth week of August were $61,904.19. For the month of August $196,484.66.

Bad News.

We have intelligence of a terrible disaster on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, on Wednesday night. One young lady was killed, and a large number wounded, some very badly.

On the same night another serious accident occurred on the New York Central road, at Albany, by which several persons were seriously injured.

We have also an account of the destruction of the Quarantine buildings, on States Island, by a mob, on Wednesday night. There has long been a strong popular feeling against their location there, and the dread of yellow fever roused it to the destructive point.

The Uncounted Vote in Kansas.

The Lawrence *Republican* gives a list of returns from fourteen polls not included in the Commissioners' statement, embracing an aggregate vote of 1,948 - 171 for, and 1,079 against the English proposition. Thus amended, the total vote would stand 1,969 for to 12,372 against it—making the Free State majority 10,413. The supposition of the *Republican* is that these returns either did not reach the Commissioners, or were rejected on account of informality; yet they make no mention of any one of the localities named.

Maine Congressional Nominations.

The nominations of the Republicans for Congress in Maine are now complete, as follows: First District, Daniel E. Somes; Second, John J. Perry; Third, E. B. French; Fourth, Freeman H. Morse; Fifth, Israel Washburne, Jr.; Sixth, Stephen C. Foster. Messrs. Morse, Washburne and Foster are members of the present Congress. The election will be held on the 13th inst.

C. C. Washburne's Nomination.

C. C. Washburne's rival in the Convention was Mr. Hanchett. The vote on the first informal ballot stood as follows: Washburne 48, Hanchett 15, scattering 2. C. C. Washburne was on motion nominated by acclamation.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the course of Mr. Washburne in Congress, and applauding very highly the administration of Gov. Randall.

☞ Since the opening of the New York pound, 6,477 dogs have been brought in, 6,219 destroyed, the balance redeemed. The cost to the city has been about $3,300.

THE CITY.

A Fact for Advertisers.

The present regular Daily circulation of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE exceeds *nine thousand*, and the Weekly edition has reached *seventeen thousand five hundred*. No Chicago paper approaches half this circulation.

☞ The weather—our best Fall style.

☞ There are forty-one prisoners in the jail in this city.

☞ The next term of the Circuit Court of Cook County is the Vacation term, to open on the 2d Monday in October.

☞ The regular September term of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas opens on Monday, the 13th inst.

☞ The continued July term in the United States District and Circuit Courts will open on Tuesday, 14th September, Hon. Thomas Drummond presiding.

"OH FOR THE NOTES OF THAT WILD HORN."—Our Milwaukee neighbors are puzzling their brains and risking their pennies and patience over wild notes of the issue of "Seth Paine & Co.,' made over into wilder counterfeits.

ANOTHER OF THE GALESBURG COUNTERFEITERS.—Officer Pollock of Galesburg, Knox County, brought to this city yesterday, William Despain arrested in Galesburg, implicated in the bogus gold coin trade. He is in jail and will be examined to day before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.

PERSONAL.—Louis Staab, the Pianist, has accepted an invitation from St. Louis to play at several concerts in that city, which will involve an absence of a week.

He will perform the Grand Duett of Norma, by Thalberg, the same given by him in the late concert of Mr. Faulhaber in this city.

THE MASON HOUSE, MUSCATINE, IOWA.—Travellers will find this an excellent house, as we have had occasion to learn from practical experience. The beds are clean and neat, the fare excellent and "mine host" agreeable and obliging. Guests will find the PRESS AND TRIBUNE on file at the Mason.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Officers Kauffman and Williams arrested on Thursday night, at the Eagle Hotel in the West Division, David Snow, a young man barkeeper of that establishment, charged with passing counterfeit gold coin. He passed a bogus $5 piece upon David Brown a saloon keeper, receiving one drink and $4.90 in good money. There are other witnesses. He will be examined to-day.

ASSAULT UPON JAMES MICHIE.—We learn that on Thursday last, James Michie, a well-known citizen of this county, was assaulted at his residence in Lyons, in this county, by one George Youker, *alias* Jenke, who stabbed Mr. M. twice with a pitchfork severely but not dangerously—once in the side and again in the thigh. We have no particulars of the affair. Jenke was brought to this city by Constable Connovan of Lyons and is now in jail here.

THE ENGLISH AFFAIR.—John and Joanna English who have been jail for some time awaiting the result of the injuries received by the man Foley, who was stabbed by Joanna, were brought up before Justice Akin yesterday, and the woman held in $500 for assault with deadly weapon. The man was discharged.

Foley is getting well, but has had plenty of time to reflect on the folly of interfering in such little connubialities as those which won his unasked sympathy and intervention.

John was whipping Joanna, Foley says, and prepared to whip John, when both the loving couple turned to and used him up, and then settled their own little domesticities in their own way. Foley will know better next time. Joanna gave bail. We advise Foley to move out of town.

A GREAT TIME FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.—The little folks of the Sabbath School of the Laird Presbyterian Church, Rev. A. L. Brooks, Pastor, and the Sabbath Schools connected therewith, are to enjoy an occasion all will remember in their First Annual Celebration, to take place 2 P. M. this afternoon.

It will comprise the following Schools and Superintendents: Home School, E. L. Jansen; Central Mission School, West Market Hall, R. M. Guilford; William Street Mission School, E. W. Hawley; Milwaukee Depot Mission School, Thomas Lord.

The arrangements seem to be of the highest possible order for the securing and furthering of a good time generally. It will consist of a procession, a gathering at the church, and a Pic Nic on West Madison street.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The matter has been strongly discussed and urged with scarcely a dissenting voice, of calling a Convention of those interested in military matters in our State, for the purpose of securing some modification and amendment of the military law in our State, at the next session of the Legislature the coming winter.

—A Dragoon Company called the Washington Light Cavalry, has been formed in this city, and the following officers have been commissioned by Gov. Bissell: Captain, Fred. Shambeck; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Stoeber; 2d Lieutenant, A. Weite. They are to have a new uniform made, and will make a parade the last of the month. They have attached themselves to Washington Regiment, No. 1, Col. William H. Davis, Commander.

—The Highland Guards, Capt. McArthur, will parade on Monday, 20th inst., for a target shoot at Cottage Grove. The following prizes are offered for the best shots: A splendid silver cup, valued at $30, by Alexander White, Esq.; the next best, the figure of a bronzed Highlander, presented by R. D. Macfarlane; third prize, a number of books valued at $10, by John McGlashen; also a gold medal, to be shot for by the officers.

After the target shooting, the company will play some of their national games. This excursion and the scenes attendant, at the time of its recurrence last year was witnessed delightedly by a large concourse of spectators from our city, and doubtless on the coming occasion the gallant Highlanders will give to the approaching festival all the *eclat* and attraction possible. It's their "sin" way of doing the thing.

FIRE ON STATE STREET.—Yesterday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a store, No. 345 State street, between Harrison and Congress, occupied by S. S. Paramore, dealer in Burning Fluid, Camphene, Phosgbene, Kerosene, and other explosives. The earliest report of the matter was the report of the barrels and cans of these commodities, through one or more of their number, in some heat exploded, not only carrying the intelligence to all residents in that vicinity, but the fire to all parts of the building, a two-story frame structure.

The second story had been occupied by Mr. Paramore as a residence, and still contained his furniture, the family being absent from the city.

Two young men, one of them Mr. Walker, a clerk of Mr. Paramore's, were sleeping in one of the upper rooms, and when aroused from their sleep by the heavy explosion below, woke to find the whole building beneath, from the inflamable nature of its contents, a roaring sea of flame. Fortunately the access to the second story was obtained by an outer staircase at the rear of the building, or the condition of the young men would have been perilous, all escape from the front having been cut off by the bursting of a door in the hall opening upon the store, thus instantaneously filling the entry with flame. The young men escaped, but lost their clothing, money, &c. At the time of the fire and early yesterday morning, a painful rumor prevailed that these men perished in the flames.

The fire department were promptly on the spot and did good service, and the fire was got under with far less loss than was at one time imminently threatened, the wooden buildings in that vicinity being very closely packed.

The fire extended to the three story frame building No. 345, occupied in the upper stories by several small tenants. The store below was empty, a cabinet maker and upholsterer having, fortunately for himself, as it proves, vacated the premises a day or two previous.

NOTICE.—Extra storage will be charged upon all grain received in store previous to the first day of this month, if not removed before the 25th day of the same month. All grain is now being weighed off, and placed by itself, where it will be allowed to remain at owners' risk of shrinkage. HUNGER & ARMOUR.

Chicago, Aug. 12, 1858. 20t

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. Barber, in Naperville, at the residence of his father, Mr. LEWIS C. ELLSWORTH, of Chicago, to Miss CARRIE J. HAINES, of Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements

ENGINE FOR SALE.—THE ENGINE and Boiler used by the TRIBUNE office is for sale. It is nearly new, and in first-rate condition. It is rated at 10 Horse Power, but is able to perform Fourteen to Fifteen Horse power labor. It is an excellent machine and very economical on fuel. For sale cheap. Address this office.

ANY PERSON HAVING A HOUSE TO Rent, with Furniture, will address "N." PRESS and TRIBUNE Office, or Post Office Box 1830. sc3-3t-a706

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A first-class Boarding House, in a good location, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post office. Small amount cash. Address P. O. Box 858. sc3-3t-707

BANK SAFE.—A SPLENDID BANK Safe, which combines Lock for safe, on easy terms, or in exchange for a smaller one. For further particulars apply to sc3-3t-709 No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—Wanted to exchange a first or a part of it, for the build ing of a dwelling house in this city, the lot being about 84 feet. Said farm is eighteen miles from the city, about "LARK," P. O. Box 1410. sc3-3t-708

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. B. Stacy and E. F. Thomas, under the firm name of Stacy & Thomas, expired by limitation on the 31st of January, 1858. All of the subscribers will sign the name of the firm only in liquidation, till further notice. F. B. STACY,
sc3-3t-704 E. F. THOMAS.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale, situated in one of the most flourishing cities in the State, and doing a large business. Said property will be sold on the most favorable terms, as the present proprietor has a small stock on hand, and will be furnished free of charge to any persons wishing to test it. sc3-2w

E. G. HALL & CO. HAVE REMOVED their entire stock of IRON, STEEL, NAILS and HEAVY HARDWARE to their large and commodious Warehouse, 190 and 192 *WASHINGTON STREET*, between Franklin and Wells, where they are prepared to serve their customers with all kinds of goods in their line at greatly reduced prices.

All are cordially invited to call and see our New House, whether they wish to purchase or not. The latch string is out—come and see us.

se1-1w.&677 E. G. HALL & CO.

DEFIANCE TO THE WORLD,

To all Machines that run in Wood to compete with Bevard's

ROTARY AUTOMATIC SHINGLE MACHINE,

In beauty of work, economy in timber, or in net profits, in any given time, either in one day, one month or one year. The machine does not exist to "run Woodenware." Plainer notice than this in the way of making shingles, we are at once set to work to ferret out the matter, and after some days watching, principally of news boys, &c., discerning marks are on Wednesday night upon three localities, in each of which were found articles of various kinds, such as books, engravings, papers, &c.

The first place was No. 197 Randolph street, in the toy store kept by one H. Westman, where were found a quantity of engravings of various kinds and of the most filthy description. A number of books valued at $10, by John McGlashen; also a gold medal, to be shot for by the officers.

After the target shooting, the company will play some of their national games. This excursion and the scenes attendant, at the time of its recurrence last year was witnessed delightedly by a large concourse of spectators from our city, and doubtless on the coming occasion the gallant Highlanders will give to the approaching festival all the *eclat* and attraction possible. It's their "sin" way of doing the thing.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION YESTERDAY.—We learn that the Excursion of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Wabash avenue M. E.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator
LYMAN TRUMBULL.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 3d District,
JOHN A. FARNSWORTH.

LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people of the house of the present campaign at the following times and places:

Tuesday,	DeKalb county	September 16
Wednesday,	Kane do	" 17
Thursday,	Kendall do	" 18
Friday,	Grundy do	" 19
Saturday,	Will do	" 20
Monday,	Madison do	" 22

Other appointments will be made fro a time to time, and it is expected that Senator Trumbull, and other speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln to most of the places.

DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Tuesday,	Freeport, Stephenson county	September 13
Thursday,	Quincy, Adams do	" 18
Friday,	Jonesboro, Union do	" 19
Saturday,	Charleston, Coles do	" 20
Monday,	Galesburg, Knox do	" 22
Tuesday,	Ottawa, La Salle do	" 23

Douglas will open the discussion at Ottawa, Jonesboro, Galesburg and Alton, and speak one hour; Lincoln will follow, speaking one hour and a half, and Douglas will reply for half an hour. At Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, Lincoln will open the discussion, Douglas reply, and Lincoln rejoin.

Reasons for Douglas' Opposition to Lecompton.

It is usually a safe, and perhaps a necessary, rule in all political discussions, to allow political opponents to be the exponents of their own motives. Certainly when the rank and file of Mr. Douglas' followers in Illinois assert that they are honest and patriotic in supporting his pretensions, and that in their extraordinary exertions they are animated only by a sincere desire for the country's good, it is not our province to question the accuracy of their words. We are willing to accept their professions; and though we abhor their doctrines and quarrel with their practices, we say, without damage to the cause for which we contend, admit that they are honest. What, however, the leaders of the bolting faction which still cla ms the Democratic name, choose to disclose the insincerity of their public declarations, the matter which they furnish comes legitimately within the scope to which new-papers are confined. We print, to-day, then, copious extracts from a debate during the late session of Congress, in which one of Mr. Douglas' fuglemen and lieutenants places the senator, himself, and his leading friends, in a very unenviable li ht. We refer, of course, to Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS, of the Quincy District, and to his explicit declaration that Mr. DOUGLAS' opposition to Lecompton grew out of his anxiety to secure his re-election, and the conviction that the course pursued was deemed the only method by which he could effect it. The belief follows, as a logical necessity, that he would have supported the Administration quite as cheerfully as he supported it, if that would have guaranteed his success at home.

Our readers will bear in mind that this charge, damaging as it, does not rest upon Republican testimony, though that is usually conclusive. It is the avowal of one of Mr. DOUGLAS' co-workers, to two political friends, when the Senator's course was resolved upon in secret; and both of these friends, members of the House, testify that the avowal was clearly, explicitly and emphatically made. We must wait further revelations before we shall know where this remorseless canvass was held, who was present, what was said, how the members divided on the point discussed, and what was the majority that dictated Mr. DOUGLAS' hostility to the measure that he had zealously defended b[illegible]nce even of its complete [illegible]xcitement of the canvass, [illegible]sterness of the hostility of [illegible]s and the Democracy, will [illegible]t all the facts. But enough is already proved to neutralize all the Senator's vociferous professions, to discredit his abundant promises, and to confirm the suspicion, which has been gaining strength since the beginning of the campaign, that he is one of the most reckless and insincere of men. We invite attention to the extracts which we print herewith, confident that in them, our readers will find a clue to the tortuous and, as yet, inexplicable policy which the Senator has seen fit to pursue. It still explain the late modification of his opinions touching Dred Scott, his vulgar abuse of LINCOLN and TRUMBULL, his Ottawa fraud, his charges of negro equality and amalgamation, and all the other *canards* and roorbacks which he has trumped up to give piquancy to the campaign.

The Cheering Prospect.

It is impossible to tell two months before election who will be the minority candidate; but it seems to be now certain that Mr. Douglas will be very badly beaten. There is no possibility that he can carry the House. The Republicans will undoubtedly have forty or more members of that body; and though we do not cla m so large a majority in the Senate, we think we cannot be mistaken when we say that it will be Republican also. Two weeks ago a few of our less sanguine friends feared that the game would be "drawn"—that Lincoln would have the Lower House and Douglas the Senate, and that the latter, refusing to go into joint-session, would make an election impossible. That condition of things would be the defeat of Douglas, but would not secure the triumph of Lincoln. One of the Illinois seats in the Senate Chamber at Washington would be vacated, and two years from now the battle would be fought between the Republicans and Buchaneers—we say Buchaneers, because such a thing as a Douglas party will not then be heard of. But within two or three weeks there has been a tremendous reaction against the Little Giant. The Old Line Whigs have very satisfactorily indicated what their position will be in the cont st. The few Republicans who were inclined to believe in Mr. Douglas' sincerity have corrected their errors of judgment by later observations; and there is now no good reason to doubt that we shall elect our State ticket by twenty thousand, and secure sufficient working majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

So much for the encouragement of our friends. But let them remember that the victory now within their grasp will perch on the banners of the enemy if they fail in their duty to their candidates and their cause. They contend against an opponent who is fighting with extraordinary desperation, and who will not fail to take advantage of neglect on the part of our friends. Work unceasingly! is the watchword.

Of the Tortoise Tribe.

Our slow countrymen in New York and Philadelphia have lately been making a fuss generally over what happened long ago—the laying of the Telegraph Cable. Out West, the excitement consequent upon this event, which was notable enough in its day, died out a fortnight since, and we are now ready for the next novelty. It is time at all events for the first "improvement" on the Cable to be chronicled; we, here away, are daily expecting it. Will the old fogies down East never learn to be prompt, active, up to the mark - in a word, to imitate the example furnished them by the young West? Here our people took the thing in earnest when news of the great success first arrived; they burnt their gunpowder, hallooed themselves hoarse, got gloriously drunk, &c., while the excitement was up, and two days thereafter the Telegraph, like the Railroad, was accepted as a *fait accompli*, and ceased to be wonderful any more. But our New York neighbors evidently love stale beer; or is this the golden wedding that they are celebrating? What tortoises they are indeed!

Cured of Dougiaphobia.

A subscriber writing from Hackberry Station, DeKalb, says that "Douglas worshipping is decidedly scarce in that county; I know of but one man that was strongly for Douglas last winter, and he has come out for Lincoln."

Action of the Buchaneers—Fun Ahead.

The State Central Committee of the National Democracy has lately been, if it is not now, in session in this city. We are unadvised of what has brought the members of that body together, and we know nothing of their action further than this: they have resolved to maintain the standard of the Democratic party in Illinois, and to do battle with all who would beat it down. Though expecting the sympathy, they do not ask the aid of the Administration in the contest which they wage with enemies in their own household They will fight to the bitter end; and if Mr Buchanan does not like it, they are willing that he should do the next thing—put it in his pipe and smoke it. There's pluck for you!

It has been a matter of wonder to all the old Democrats in the Republican party, that the faithful who still hang to that corrupt carcass which has a Democratic label on it somewhere, have not come to this resolution before. Since Morris' precious confession that Mr. Douglas' opposition to Lecompton was dictated only by a desire to secure his reelection, there has been no excuse for endeavors to win him back. Having resolved to denationalize the party in Illinois—cut it off from all affiliation with the Democracy of the nation—solely that his personal ambition might be gratified, he has, any time since the rebellion broke out, deserved the halter which heretofore he has been so ready to apply to others; and we are astonished that he has not felt his neck in the noose long before this. But now the old Democratic camp is all astir, and we may expect fun ahead. It matters little to Republicans which wins. The Buchaneers now pe nitentially confess that Douglas is the author of agitation which has convulsed the country during the last four years; at the same time they so knowledge that they acted as his accomplices in the treasonable work. Both factions are included in the indictment which the people have framed; let both meet the fate that they have long deserved. Boys, fire at the heap!

One of the New Dodges.

A La Salle county correspondent says:

"I have learned from good authority that secret circulars have been sent to different places in this Congressional District, to secure pledges from the Know Nothings and Old Line Whigs to support Cushing in opposition to Lovejoy. Hickey has withdrawn in favor of the latter. I simply call your attention to the movement, that our friends may be on their guard against the enemy's plots."

We do not see what we can do in the premises. The Douglas men have an undoubted right to lie down with whom they please, and so has Cushing a right to run for Congress as their candidate if he will. We follow our correspondent's wishes, however, and warn our friends in the District of what is afoot, though all machinations to defeat Lovejoy will come to naught. But, how happens it that the starch has been taken out of that Dickey so early in the fight?

Hark from the Toombs a Doleful Sound.

And the public ears attend the cry! The *Times*, though ten-fold more mendacious than it is, cannot stop the horrid notes. The shrieks of Popular Sovereignty murdered by Douglas, fill the air and shake with fear the bones of his worshippers. Here is the latest screech:

"That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the people of Kansas, when framing their new free acceptance of rejection, which if accepted by the convention, *and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution*, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas."

In the bill as reported by Douglas, the words in italic were left out. Senator Douglas can strike out the clause.—*Chicago Times, Aug. 13th.*

Hark, from the Toombs a doleful sound.

Perry's Flue Ship.

The Erie *Bulletin* says that the remains of the flag ship *Lawrence*, of Perry's fleet, are being raised by Capt. Van Norman with his wrecking machinery, and a portion of the hull will be taken to the celebration at Put-in-Bay. Those who desire to procure a memento of the victory achieved by the gallant Perry and his brave tars can be accommodated.

The editor of the *Bulletin* visited the wreck and witnessed the operations of the workmen. A large portion of the hull has been taken up. The timber is in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that it has lain in the water for a long series of years. Some of the planks and heavy timbers bear the marks of cannon balls and are considerably shattered. Capt. Dobbins was there and brought away the materials to make a chair. The heavy portion will be made of oak plank, and the seat from a board which was taken from the cabin. The chair will be taken to Put-in Bay for the occupancy of the President at the celebration, and after adjournment it will be sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be donated to the Perry Monument Fund.

Illinois State Fair.

Great preparations have been made for the Illinois State Fair at Centralia which will be held on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th September, during the week immediately following the St. Louis Fair, from which animals and articles can be taken free of charge over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Centralia.

The President, Cyrus W. Webster, Esq., in a circular recently issued, states that the capacious, pleasant and well fitted up Fair Grounds are now in complete readiness to receive and accommodate all that may come to the Exhibition and unite in the grand festival of the farmers and industrial people of our great and glorious State. Fifteen thousand dollars are offered in premiums, and one dollar gives a person admittance during the week with permission to enter as many articles and animals as he may see fit for competition.

There are good camping grounds for as many as choose to avail themselves of the best accommodations for that purpose. From unmistakable indications, every part of the State will be represented at the Fair, and choice animals, articles and products to add interest to the Fair are already arriving and on the way from nearly every State in the Union.

Oregon Fully Organized as a State.

The following are our latest advices from Oregon, brought by the last California steamer:

The people of Oregon had not received intelligence of the failure of Congress to pass the bill for its admission into the Union. The Legislature was in session, and had passed many laws under the State Constitution ratified by the people. Governor Whitaker was in full possession of the office of State Governor, exercising its functions, and the entire government was being carried on under the new system inaugurated when Oregon considered she had broken loose from the leading strings of Territorial rule.

Gov. Curry had relinquished his office, and all the other Territorial officers had followed his example.

The United States Senators elect, Messrs. Lane and Smith, will undoubtedly present themselves next session, and demand that they be allowed to take their seats, and the members of the House of Representatives will certainly do the same thing.

Oregon occupies the same position now that California did in 1849. Congress having authorized the people to frame a State Constitution, and they having done so, they will contend that they are, to all intents and purposes, a State.

The grain crops, it was feared, would harvest light. Numbers of parties were leaving Oregon, by the overland route, for the Fraser River mines. Gold discoveries are reported near Hillsborough, Washington County, Oregon Territory.

The official vote for Governor, at the late election in Oregon, is as follows: L. F. Grover, Democrat, 5,850; J. K. Kelly, Republican, 4,190. Majority for Grover, 1,660.

Terrible Tornado in Ulster County, N. Y.—two Ladies Killed.

A very destructive tornado visited a few towns in Ulster County, last Wednesday, tearing up and destroying everything in its course, blowing down trees, fences and even dwellings, and in one of those dwellings were a number of persons, who were crushed by the falling building, killing three and seriously wounding three others. It appears that it made its first appearance at Dewitville, continuing westward in the direction of Shufleville, five miles distant. At Dewitville the tornado left a terrible mark as it passed on its destructive course. The house of Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Hoyt were blown down. There was no one in the former, Mrs. Hoyt and her three children being on a visit at the home of Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Hoyt was instantly killed and Mrs. Smith so badly injured that she died in a few hours. A lady named Mrs. Hornbeck, who was also in the house, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. Hoyt were also badly injured. Mr. Smith was in the city at the time of the accident. The tornado passed on its course towards Smithville, but whether any more lives were lost or property destroyed we do not learn.

Douglas and Lincoln at Freeport.

We give this morning the most important portions of the second great debate between Lincoln and Douglas. It is chiefly notable, so far as it differed from that at Ottawa, for the fuller and more explicit manner in which each defined his position.

The debate was generally conducted in a good temper. Douglas was coarse and insolent occasionally—gave the lie once, and still persisted in himself—and Lincoln was perfectly self possessed and courteous throughout. The fight grows more and more interesting as it progresses. Lincoln throws himself fairly across it in bold and

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Great Mass Meeting in Macoupin Co. Speeches by Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. J. M. Palmer.

(Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)
CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21, 1858.

A splendid day's work has just been accomplished in Macoupin. Our County Convention met last week and put in nomination a thorough and cordial union ticket, headed by J. A. Rinaker, Esq., one of our ablest and most popular citizens, for Representative in the 31st (Macoupin) District. Mr. Rinaker is an old-line Whig. The nomination was not sought by himself nor indeed by his American friends in the county. It was a spontaneous choice on the part of all the opponents of the abandoned Democracy—and as Judge Palmer said this afternoon, Mr. Rinaker will "knock the socks off both the other candidates." The other nominees are Shirley, of Staunton, (Douglasite), and Burke, of Carlinville, (Buchaneer.)

Mr. Lincoln arrived here this morning and was warmly greeted by a host of personal friends. His speech at Freeport had not only disarmed the Democracy and hushed up their clamor about "Abolitionism," but, in the adroitness of his cornering Douglas on the Dred Scott decision, had stunned the blackguards who pretend to regard that decision as the great judicial illumination of the age. Douglas' answer to Lincoln's question amounts to nothing more nor less than *Mob Law* to keep slavery out of the Territories, and the Dred Scottites cannot help seeing it. What sort of "police regulations" enable old McGee, of Reffian notoriety, to hold slaves in Kansas? According to Douglas, it holds them simply because his neighbors don't club him and his niggers out of the Territory! Hurrah for Popular Sovereignty and mob law! Hit him again.

Mr. Lincoln spoke from three o'clock till five this afternoon in the grove just south of the town. The audience numbered about one thousand. His remarks were an earnest and profound exhortation against the extension of slavery, free from declamation, rant or vulgarity. He was listened to with increasing attention from first to last, and when he had finished three rousing cheers went up for "our next Senator."

When he had concluded, Judge Palmer was loudly called for. The Judge took the stand and made one of the most telling speeches ever heard in the County of Macoupin. I will give you a portion of his opening remarks in order that you at the north end may see what weapon the mad Democracy have always used to drive us to the wall in this portion of the State.

Fellow citizens, (said Mr. Palmer,) you have listened with unusual attention to the convincing arguments of your old friend Mr. Lincoln. You have seen the line drawn between the nigger-driving dogmas of the Sham Democracy and the conservative principles of the Whig and Republican parties of Illinois. You cannot but admit that the philosophy and the law which carry niggers into Nebraska and drive white men out, are equally potent to bring them into Macoupin County and crowd the free laborer away from his own home here. Now what is Douglas' reply when we hold up the dangers and denounce the legislation of this Pro-Slavery man? "You are a d—d *Abolitionist.*" What, when we tell him that up to January, 1854, the country was at peace and that the strife and discord of the past four years, including the very Lecompton Consti ution that has split his own party, were precipitated by his repeal of the Missouri Compromise? "You are an *Abolitionist.*" What, when we remind him that that Compromise was "a sacred thing, "skin to the Constitution, and that no ruthless hand would ever be found sacrilegious enough to "disturb it?" "You are an *Abolitionist.*" What, when we say that the first bloodshed in our political history, sanctioned by law and encouraged by the army of the United States, preceded from his fatal Nebraska bill? "You are an *Abolitionist.*" What, when we urge that the Dred Scott decision, when forced into the free acceptance of rejection, which if accepted by the convention, *and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution*, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas."

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The editor of the *Bulletin* visited the wreck and witnessed the operations of the workmen. A large portion of the hull has been taken up. The timber is in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that it has lain in the water for a long series of years. Some of the planks and heavy timbers bear the marks of cannon balls and are considerably shattered. Capt. Dobbins was there and brought away the materials to make a chair. The heavy portion will be made of oak plank, and the seat from a board which was taken from the cabin. The chair will be taken to Put-in Bay for the occupancy of the President at the celebration, and after adjournment it will be sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be donated to the Perry Monument Fund.

Illinois State Fair.

Great preparations have been made for the Illinois State Fair at Centralia which will be held on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th September, during the week immediately following the St. Louis Fair, from which animals and articles can be taken free of charge over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Centralia.

The President, Cyrus W. Webster, Esq., in a circular recently issued, states that the capacious, pleasant and well fitted up Fair Grounds are now in complete readiness to receive and accommodate all that may come to the Exhibition and unite in the grand festival of the farmers and industrial people of our great and glorious State. Fifteen thousand dollars are offered in premiums, and one dollar gives a person admittance during the week with permission to enter as many articles and animals as he may see fit for competition.

There are good camping grounds for as many as choose to avail themselves of the best accommodations for that purpose. From unmistakable indications, every part of the State will be represented at the Fair, and choice animals, articles and products to add interest to the Fair are already arriving and on the way from nearly every State in the Union.

Oregon Fully Organized as a State.

The following are our latest advices from Oregon, brought by the last California steamer:

The people of Oregon had not received intelligence of the failure of Congress to pass the bill for its admission into the Union. The Legislature was in session, and had passed many laws under the State Constitution ratified by the people. Governor Whitaker was in full possession of the office of State Governor, exercising its functions, and the entire government was being carried on under the new system inaugurated when Oregon considered she had broken loose from the leading strings of Territorial rule.

Gov. Curry had relinquished his office, and all the other Territorial officers had followed his example.

The United States Senators elect, Messrs. Lane and Smith, will undoubtedly present themselves next session, and demand that they be allowed to take their seats, and the members of the House of Representatives will certainly do the same thing.

Oregon occupies the same position now that California did in 1849. Congress having authorized the people to frame a State Constitution, and they having done so, they will contend that they are, to all intents and purposes, a State.

The grain crops, it was feared, would harvest light. Numbers of parties were leaving Oregon, by the overland route, for the Fraser River mines. Gold discoveries are reported near Hillsborough, Washington County, Oregon Territory.

The official vote for Governor, at the late election in Oregon, is as follows: L. F. Grover, Democrat, 5,850; J. K. Kelly, Republican, 4,190. Majority for Grover, 1,660.

Terrible Tornado in Ulster County, N. Y.—two Ladies Killed.

A very destructive tornado visited a few towns in Ulster County, last Wednesday, tearing up and destroying everything in its course, blowing down trees, fences and even dwellings, and in one of those dwellings were a number of persons, who were crushed by the falling building, killing three and seriously wounding three others. It appears that it made its first appearance at Dewitville, continuing westward in the direction of Shufleville, five miles distant. At Dewitville the tornado left a terrible mark as it passed on its destructive course. The house of Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Hoyt were blown down. There was no one in the former, Mrs. Hoyt and her three children being on a visit at the home of Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Hoyt was instantly killed and Mrs. Smith so badly injured that she died in a few hours. A lady named Mrs. Hornbeck, who was also in the house, was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. The three children of Mrs. Hoyt were also badly injured. Mr. Smith was in the city at the time of the accident. The tornado passed on its course towards Smithville, but whether any more lives were lost or property destroyed we do not learn.

Douglas and Lincoln at Freeport.

We give this morning the most important portions of the second great debate between Lincoln and Douglas. It is chiefly notable, so far as it differed from that at Ottawa, for the fuller and more explicit manner in which each defined his position.

The debate was generally conducted in a good temper. Douglas was coarse and insolent occasionally—gave the lie once, and still persisted in himself—and Lincoln was perfectly self possessed and courteous throughout. The fight grows more and more interesting as it progresses. Lincoln throws himself fairly across it in bold and

Boston has a population of 162,940.

Like many other cities its numbers have not increased a year past, but, if anything, diminished. The Boston Transcript makes a report showing a de-

WHY DOUGLAS OPPOSED THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

A CHAPTER FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE

From the Illinois State Journal.

Mr. Douglas claims for himself, and his friends claim for him, great credit for his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

We propose to show our readers that sordid motives alone led him to take the position he did on that question; that selfish reasons purely, influenced him to cut loose from his former friends and make war upon the party with which he had always acted; while he would have us believe that he was doing it all in the name of patriotism.

No public man has abused the Free State men of Kansas with more bitterness and contempt than Judge Douglas. We could never find language adequate to convey the volume of indignation which we have felt, when the Senator from Illinois has from time to time seen fit to vilify and malign the people of that Territory, and those who sympathized with them.

His course has been a series of insults to the freemen of the North, and those of the State which he represents, and the smart of those insults should burn and sting into our souls a rankling forever. Our Senator has never had a word of condemnation or reproof for the Border Ruffians of Kansas; on the contrary, he has more than once sought to justify their acts of violence and blood by throwing the responsibility upon the Free State men. These are facts which are matters of record, and will cling to him through life like the shirt of Nessus. He said in his place in the Senate, in April, 1856:

"All these gentlemen want is to get up murder and bloodshed. * * * They sent their partisan agents to get up rebellion, to commit crime, to burn houses, and then their newspaper agents are to report their acts here, and charge them to the Border Ruffians."

What is the secret of his new-born regard for the rights of the people of Kansas? A debate which occurred in the House of Representatives on the 27th of March last, and continued on the 29th, will give us some light on this subject.

On that occasion Mr. Smith, a Democratic member from Virginia, had the floor, and referred to Mr. Douglas' former position, and asked the pertinent question—

"What has occurred since to induce a change of his course?" And then proceeded to answer in this wise: "I fear ambition has done its work; I fear imaginary future griefs have been actively at work. I have heard of a meeting of the Illinois delegation to consider the policy to be pursued. I am at least one gentleman from Illinois notice, that I shall bring up a matter in connection with the movement of that delegation in reference to this defection on the Kansas question, when I have an opportunity to do so. I intended to pay my respects to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox), but I have not the time."

Here Mr. Smith was interrupted by Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, who wished that if he (Smith) had anything to say about the Illinois delegation, that he would "*charge* it, and not insinuate it."

Mr. Smith—"I do charge it as distinctly as I can."

Mr. Marshall—"What does the gentleman charge?"

As Mr. Smith's time had now nearly expired, he asked that it might be extended. This was objected to by Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky.

Mr. Smith—"I will say this in conclusion, that the delegation from Illinois, or a portion of them at any rate, met together here, when Congr ss assembled, to consider the course which a certain gentleman in the other end of the capitol should pursue, *and the means he should use to secure his re-election to the United States Senate.* I say that not eighteen, most of them carrying little babies in their arms. It is the policy of the Church to force women into matrimony at the earliest possible age, on the principle that the more children they raise to the Lord, the greater will be his glory in the Celestial Kingdom. The fate of a girl born here, of Mormon parents humble in the ecclesiastical scale, it is the most melancholy I can imagine, and that even to her father and mother it may, and often does, appear happy and honorable. Accustomed from her cradle to rigid and sounds calculated to give her precocious development in some respects, she matures rapidly and desires marriage before she is fifteen, often even earlier. She looks around for a husband, and realizes that if she marries a young man of her own social grade, and becomes a first wife, in course of time other wives will be likely to become associated with her. She concludes, therefore, that it is as well for herself (if she can get the chance) to become a "spiritual" wife of a Bishop, or a Presiding Elder, or a President of a "Stake," with perhaps a half a dozen wives already, rich, capable of providing his family well and clothing them decently. So she plunges into polygamy.

To a woman the consequences of such a step are not utterly irretrievable. She may, with age and experience, become comfortable, and she has been led into sinful error. In such an event she must feel the deepest mortification and contrition; but it is possible for her then to separate from her husband, with credit to herself and without injury to him.

The United States Courts, even if they should recognize polygamic matrimonial rights as legal, (which under the ruling of Judge Eckele, they will not do,) would surely not hesitate now to grant divorces liberally, and to extend protection to the divorced wives. But when a man has become a polygamist, he is bound to Mormonism forever. It would require the utmost moral courage for him to break the bond—and so much courage is rarely found where it has not been fostered by pious family education. It is easier for man to smother the qualms of his conscience, and drift with the tide. He is surrounded by thousands, polygamists like himself, and all on the strong side. (It is easy for preachers in Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis to denounce Polygamy from their pulpits as a heinous sin; but let some of those clerical gentlemen come here and preach the same doctrine, and they will run the risk of martyrdom.) Should he apostatize he would be compelled to forfeit business, property, friends, and to face his community. He could not, like women, seek immediate refuge and protection. His incentive to apostacy, also—alas for human nature!—is weaker than the woman's. His is the consciousness of being the wronger; hers the consciousness of being wronged.

But I believe that the greater part of the population belong to those classes of society whose minds are naturally stolid. So far as I can judge from my own observation, and from the testimony of both Mormons and Gentiles, nearly one half of the people are English and Welsh, and at least two-thirds foreigners. In the best-built and thickest-settled portion of the city, that adjoining Temple square, the business part of the main street, and Brigham's and Heber's *corrals*, there are few residents who are not Americans. But in the streets on the outskirts an American is rarely to be found. One quarter of the city, the southeastern, is occupied almost wholly by Danes. The proportion of Americans is also surely greater here than in any town in the Territory. There are some "stakes" in the valley whose inhabitants are all foreigners.

I have made repeated endeavors to form an intelligent judgment of the population of Salt Lake City before the late emigration, but I have been unable to do so. The estimates of persons who have lived in the Territory for many years, and who are intelligent and observant, differ as much as 5,000. But by no estimate which I have obtained, did the population exceed 14,000 or fall short of 8 500. It is probably now less than two-thirds what it was last July. Some of the streets on the outskirts are entirely untenanted, the houses unmantled, and the gardens choked with weeds. Their former occupants will probably never return. If monogamy prevailed, the population could be readily ascertained by computing the number of houses, and assigning to each that number of occupants which is the average in the larger frontier towns of Iowa or Missouri. But the existence of polygamy renders such a computation impracticable. I have been pointed to three houses, each a little *adobe*, one-storied, with only two or three rooms, which I am assured are tenanted by families numbering from two to four wives and seven to twelve children.

An American Involved in the Penc Affair.

A correspondent of a German paper, writing from Baden under date of August 4, says that a Mr. X., "a wealthy American," at present sojourning in Baden, has been, like M. de Pene, called to account by French sub-lieutenants. It having transpired that Mr. N. was the author of an article in an American journal reflecting severely upon the character of the French sub-lieutenants, several of the aggrieved party immediately sought him out and demanded satisfaction for the insult. The American promptly accepted the challenge, and at noon to-day the parties repaired to the adjacent frontier, where the Americans engaged in 3500 pounds to the wagon, and the difficulty according to the rules of the "code." After the first fire, in which neither party was wounded, the American's second, an Austrian officer, intimated to his principal that, as he was in fact the aggressor, and had satisfied the demands of honor, he should now leave the ground honorable. With this opinion the American complied, and thus the affair terminated without bloodshed.

Morphy and his English Competitors.

Morphy is being put to his trumps by the chess players in England. He is ahead yet, but the English will not concede him superiority till he has fairly won it. The London *Sunday Times* says:

"That he is one of the best chess players in an unquestionable fact; whether he is the best still remains undecided. We look to his pending match with Mr. Lowenthal to settle the matter, and still more do we look to the future engagement with a more powerful combatant. The match with Mr. Staunton will, unless we are mistaken, be Mr. Morphy's greatest undertaking, and place the distinguished American in his right position. Mr. Morphy's brilliancy, learning and capability of improvement will

During this conversation, which, as I have said, was one of some length, and which was held with me as a friend of Judge Douglas, something was said about some arrangement by which the Democratic party could act together and stand a unit upon this question. What talked of a good deal upon that subject. During the conversation there was a statement made, that one reason why Judge Douglas felt himself aggrieved, and why he had pursued this course was that there had been an attempt upon the part of the administration to destroy him—to crush him—to break him down; that his friends had been neglected in appointments, and the claims of Illinois overlooked; and that Judge Douglas did not intend to be crushed by the administration. This, sir, is the substance of the conversation which occurred."

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, replied to Mr. Burnett very briefly, denying that a conference had been held. In answer to which Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said:

"Whether, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, there was a *conference* or not, is a question of fact with which I have nothing to do. The only question of fact with which I have to do is that in reference to the conversation that I had with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Morris]. Upon the occasion of the gallant Richardson,—I take it to be true. He told me that they had a conference; that in that conference they came to the conclusion that the only chance for the re-election of Mr. Douglas to the United States Senate was in the course he has pursued. I speak *openly* and *expressly*, because I have nothing to fear, nor favor to ask."

The disclosures of Mr. Smith threw the House into the utmost confusion, and the Speaker being unable to obtain order, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

On Monday, the 29th of March, the debate on this subject was re-opened by explanations from some of the members from Illinois. Mr. Morris, although he attempted to dodge the question, admitted that he, himself, had said:

"That neither Judge Douglas, or any body else, who would support the Lecompton Constitution, *could or would be sustained* by the people of Illinois; and that he was convinced, and if there was bitter and denunciatory in their course, and for whom we have battled so long, and against such fearful obstacles, ought to have some regard for our position."

Mr. Smith, of Virginia.—"Mr. Speaker:—It will be recollected by gentlemen that on yesterday I made reference to a member of the Illinois delegation, substantially in the language which has been quoted by the gentleman near me. [Mr. Shaw.] That member, I stated in another part of my remarks, was the brother of the gallant Col. Richardson. I referred to the gentleman who has just spoken, [Mr. Morris]. I stated, that occasion, and my purpose is to repeat with, if possible, more *distinctness than then*, that after this Congress had commenced its session—I do not recollect the exact time—I had a conversation on public questions with the honorable gentleman from Illinois, he stated to me distinctly, explicitly and precisely, according to my present recollection and my past recollection, *that the Illinois delegation held a conference as to the policy that a distinguished Senator—Judge Douglas should pursue on this Lecompton question.* WITH A VIEW TO SECURING HIS RE-ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF the UNITED STATES; AND THAT THEY HAD COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT DEEMED THE ONLY COURSE BY WHICH HE COULD HOPE TO EFFECT it. I have said this in private conversation on various occasions. It was the result of a very *full and clear recollection.* I stated this yesterday, and I repeat it to day as my recollection—a recollection *clear, distinct and explicit.* From this same gentleman to me by an honorable member from the Prairie State, I believed it, because I am in the habit of believing what gentlemen tell me, unless I have strong reasons for not believing them. I am correctly informed, the gentleman told these things to others.

I have, in this statement, confined myself to what passed yesterday. There are other matters which might have been mentioned, if I had seen fit to do so, but which were not necessary in connection with the position I then took. I will, however, state now, though not necessarily connected with this matter, that the gentleman informed me that the delegation to the Cincinnati Convention—I think it was to the Cincinnati Convention—had recommended various apointments to the President of the United States for the State of Illinois; that those recommendations had been disregarded; and that was one grief upon the part of the delegation.

As I trust I am always careful in regard to the statements I make, I hope the House will allow me to ask the honorable member from Kentucky [Mr. Burnett] if he had not a similar conversation with the gentleman from Illinois."

This was another bomb-shell thrown among the Democratic members. Great excitement prevailed. A running fire was kept up for several minutes, and Mr. Smith was roundly berated for "retailing private conversation." At length Mr. Burnett obtained the floor, and made the following statement:

"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Smith] referred to me as having had a conversation with the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Morris.] The gentleman from Illinois also referred to the same conversation, and stated his understanding of a portion of that conversation. I will say this in advance, in order that my own position may not be misunderstood. The gentleman from Virginia, some time ago, in a conversation between us, to which we were discussing the action of the Democratic party upon the Kansas question, or of those who differed with us, as to differed with us, as to the reasons for their course, said to me, substantially, what he has stated here. *I remarked to him then that I had had a conversation with Mr. Morris* IN WHICH HE HAD STATED AS REPEATED, SUBSTANTIALLY, THE SAME LANGUAGE TO ME. Subsequently the gentleman from Virginia came to me and told me that he intended to make the statement publicly, and asked my consent to use my name in connection with it, which I declined to give. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Morris) approached me this morning and said that he understood I had stated that I had had substantially the same conversation with him which the gentleman from Virginia repeated yesterday. I then said to him what I stated to the House this morning, that I would not make any statement in regard to the conversation between us, unless he authorized or called for it. That was what occurred between us this morning. Now, sir, as to the facts. The time I cannot fix—some time in the session—it is company with which another gentleman, who is a member of the House, met the gentleman from Illinois on the street. I introduced him to the gentleman, and the conversation passed between us of a light and trivial character; I do not now recollect what. He then asked me to call at his room, saying that he desired to talk with me. I was then on my way, I think, to the War Department. I did call at his room on my return, and a long conversation took place between us. I cannot pretend to give the whole of that conversation, nor will I undertake to give the language used, because every gentleman, whether he be a lawyer or not, knows how impossible it is to give the details of such conversations, or the precise language used by any individual.

I do not desire to do the gentleman from Illinois any injustice. The conversation was commenced by him. I do not know what his purpose was. He commenced by speaking of the position which had been taken by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and by his colleagues in this House, upon the Kansas question. I understood him distinctly to say that upon the assembling of the friends of Judge Douglas—the friends from Illinois—*it had been agreed that he should take the course which he had pursued in reference to the Kansas question, as the only means by which he could secure his election by the Legislature of Illinois;* that those

Personal and Political.

The Kansas paper state that Candlebox Calhoun, in his official capacity, made sundry contracts a few days before he was superseded, and after he knew his lease of office was about to expire. They bore upon their face such unmistakable evidence of collusion, that his successor, Gen. Burnett, assumed the responsibility of cancelling them. The result is a great deal of expressed wrath from the discomfited contractors, who cover their right to what was awarded them because *they paid for it.* Calhoun is true to himself to the last.

—At the latest dates from Utah, arrangements were being made for a general election for members of the Legislature and for county officers. The "Gentiles" had got up an independent ticket, comprising a mixture of Gentile with some of the more liberal Mormon elements. There is no expectation of electing the ticket, but it was thought best to initiate a movement which might prevail hereafter.

—In August last Keitt of South Carolina spoke of the administration with contempt as a "paralytic administration," and talked savagely about the "hypocritical President," the "shivering cabinet" and the "cabinet of mutes." Now he is a zealous defender of the administration, and declares that he finds Mr. Buchanan "upon the platform of the South." Mr. Keitt ought to have included Douglas in his eulogy, for he stands shoulder to shoulder with Buchanan on that same platform.

—A letter from Ex-President Pierce, received at Washington, states that the health of Mrs Pierce has been decidedly improved since they left the United States. The letter was dated August 10, at Hotel Byron, near Villeneuve, Switzerland. I the weather was favorable, they would pass into Italy in September.

—A beautiful gold medal has been made in New York, to be presented to Cyrus W. Field by a few of his particular friends. The face bears a fine medallion likeness of Mr. Field, and on the reverse is the inscr ption, "Presented to Cyrus W. Field by a few of his friends in New York, for his per, severance in superintending the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable." On the margin is the motto, "Nil desperandum; Perseverantia vincit."

—Rev. William Butler, an American missionary of the Methodist church in India, has rec

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50 feet on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, being full depth, with an alley in the rear.

Both Lots on Old street and Canalport avenue, near the corner on the West Side.

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Also, Lots 16 and 17, in Block 114, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

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Jas. Cook, Land Agent.
Jno. Cook, Land Agent.
Jno. Cook, Jr., Land Agent.
Office, 63 Clark street, Chicago.

L. F. GRAVE
Agent for the Manufacturer.

THERMOMETERS, THERMOMETERS.—Just received a few thermometers, among which are the celebrated

DUPUY'S
NEW PERFUME
FOR THE SEASON,
KISS-ME-QUICK,
DISTILLED FROM
FRAGRANT TUPLIS.
F. DUPUY, CHEMIST,
659 Broadway—New York.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858 by Eugene Dupuy in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Southern District of N. York.

KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE FOR THE HAIR.
KISS-ME-QUICK SACHEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
KISS-ME-QUICK BOUQUET FOR THE TOILET.

Agents:

CAREY, HOWARD & SARGENT, New York.
DOWNTOWN BROS., "
J. H. HARRIS, "
E. C. WEIS & Co., "
J. W. NORRIS & Co., Boston and New York.

Sold everywhere.

aug18-m2t

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. Vinay's Vegetable Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. H. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, has used them with the most perfect success for the last two years. During the last twenty years I have made use of several varieties of medicines prescribed by our most skilful and Home-spathic physicians, but all of which failed to relieve me of the severe attacks of nervous headache, and I am unhesitated to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have invariably relieved me in repeated instances of late. I take pleasure in thus publicly and conscientiously recommending them to the afflicted as a safe and speedy remedy for Nervous Headache. Sold by Dr J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Ilsley, Jones & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., E. L. Flint, Stevens, Thayer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., L. F. Hosier and Fahnestock & Davis.

aug18-1y-4459

Attention at Stay.—In consequence of increasing demands of the

[illegible] with the DR. E. READ-[illegible] New Orleans, and will [illegible] Chicago only promptly [illegible] Diseases, at their [illegible] Office No 78 [illegible] Clark street, [illegible] Block P. M.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by [illegible] in Charter, made a receivable Bank [illegible] from the note of this Bank will be taken by us [illegible] as same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and [illegible]

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

aug18-1m

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. P. CROSKEY,

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

South Water Street, - - - - 51.

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,

Also Manufacturers of

Bonnie Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.

All the Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

aug18dtf-1y

WRITING & CO., 183 RANDOLPH STREET,

OFFERS AT SALE FROM

STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,

AT SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.

WINE,

BRANDY,

GIN,

RUM,

AND WHISKY,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Country orders solicited. jel4-v23-1y.

Pure Milk ! Pure Milk !

THE UNDERSIGNED IS RECEIVING every day, and offers for sale, PURE MILK from the following named men in High and Low Wines: Mrs. Lothian Hirsch, R. S. Rollins, S. Ballard, (steamer) D. Wilcox, C. Knox, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Wm. Hirsch, J. Bowman, Jr., Mrs. H. Sherman, J. R. McLean, J. Salisbury, and others too numerous for the old citizens or residents of Chicago to need mentioning. Each and every one of these men keep their cows on good grass and roots (none upon their farms), and feed no swill whatever, and are perfectly healthy. We will not be responsible for any milk unless it is received of my team. And we pledge ourselves to pay $100 to any one who will prove Milk that I sell to be adulterated.

I. H. WARNER.

[illegible] will be supplied with the above named farmers, and I believe that [illegible] are kept as well and healthy as [illegible] and that they are [illegible] with; and believe that [illegible] cows would not, under any circumstances, [illegible] such Milk. And we are well satisfied [illegible] Warner & Co., as they do not [illegible] Nothing but such Milk as they receive from

S. J. COLBY,
A. J. JOSLYN,
I. H. WARNER.

R. I. H. WARNER: Yes, I am more than willing to add my name to the above list. I have been using your Milk for [illegible] and believe it to be [illegible] Milk that [illegible] Milk from them, conveyed [illegible] side by side on what was then the [illegible] and I know that their cows were [illegible] and grasses. I know that their cows [illegible] that sanitary appendage their city [illegible] and believe that their Milk [illegible] appearances exhibit proof, that in the [illegible] of cholera infantum, it is a cardinal virtue; that [illegible] the C. & C. U. "milky way".

EDWD W. BREWSTER.

[illegible] to say in this community of yeu [illegible] Cook county boys, reared in the rural [illegible] nonsense—and that I believe you as [illegible] supplying milk as of unquestionable purity.

EDWD W. BREWSTER.

[illegible] myself responsible for no milk except my [illegible] Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, [illegible] Dairy, L. H. Warner.

ISAAC H. WARNER,
Office and Depot No. 24 S. Dearborn street.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHERS,

Chicago Steam Foundry and Sheet Factory,

Corner North Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers of all kinds of Sheet Iron Work, Tinners' Trimmings, Cornice Work, Smoke Stacks, Tanks, Pumps, Etc. A supply of Russia Iron always on hand.

R. T. CRANE. H. A. CRANE. W. T. FOSTER.

jy12-v26-1y

Special Notices.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an essence of Sarsaparilla Horse Nut & Ash and the various parts of Bitters Diuretics, Intermittent, Resilient, and Blood Purifiers Acts, having their origin in the depths of very fertile and remote districts, prepared by Dr. A. E. Sawyer, Botanist and Chemist, after cold by Sawyer, Crane & Co., 40 & 42 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable materials, and contains no mercury, arsenic or anything else that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a delicate tonic and alterative, and is suited to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose derangement is especially important in the class of diseases we specially recommend it for.

Physicians and other tonics serve only in many cases to derange the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs from which it arises. Hence the inefficiency of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted), which contains all the virtues of the bark, and the healthsome properties of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them in his practice, as he has the medicine of medicines itself in every bottle of his medicine.

Sawyer's Ointment.—The fable that the Balm of Gilead's Evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch has been exploded. But the great truth that Sawyer's Ointment and Salt Rheum, but all maladies depending on the acrid and foul humors of the skin, is proved by the daily and constantly increasing demand for it. Sold at the manufactory, 40 & 42 Lake street, Chicago, and by all Druggists, at Sawyer's Medicine Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at Gould & Gould's Music Store, 90 Lake street.

aug18-1m

Fever and Ague.—This trying and wasting disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, woman and child more or less in the course of time, and rendering him mentally and physically useless, can be defeated and driven from the country by the use of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The remedy has not its equal for this, and the healthsome influence it has ever exhibited it as a permanent "Infallible." We would advise our readers to procure this valuable remedy, and if an absent friend is afflicted with the fever and ague or any of the nervous diseases, to send and procure this much favored and greatly desired medicine. A trial in all that is needed to be convinced of its value.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

aug1-dtf-6w

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. Phillips Brown, The Great Cure of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that he was a part of the time confined to his bed. He was completely cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given by her while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It will be kept on sale in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia. The ingredients are of the Roots, Herbs and Barks, &c., which grow in all parts of the country, and will find by its advertisement a sure relief from those distressing diseases which frequently attend their dull and constipation.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, who uses Comstock's London Cordial Gin "is not a superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

His peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Producers and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only GARLEY'S. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

Sold by and in Chicago, Ill., of PRENTOR, ROBINSON & BUTLER, No. 75 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & Co., No. 97 South Water street.

FOOD & BRADLEY 8 Dearborn street.
EDMUND G. CHASE, Rockford, Ill.
49 Broadway, New York.

aug18-1y

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL,
113 Monroe Street.

A. J. Sawyer, A. M., Principal.

Several seats will be vacant at the commencement of the next term, on Monday, September 13.h, 1858 which can be engaged by any parties applying. Circulars can be obtained before that time, as the limited number of 50 is all full.

aug18-1y-4545

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE,

EVANSTON.

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPT. 13

THIS INSTITUTION HAS A COMMODIOUS, tastefully built edifice, situated in a beautiful oak park, ornamented with artificial mounds flower plats and small fountains. Fifty-two ladies reside in a board in the family of the President. Library and Cabinet rooms. The course of study is extensive and thorough, conducting to the literary degrees of Laureate of Science and Laureate of Art.

Total expenses for half-year—College.....$74 50
Academy..... 54 00

For information address W. F. JONES, President.
aug18-1m-4395 M. C. SHARMAN, Secretary.

Chicago, September 1st, 1858. se2-3t* 4553

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 375 HURON street, North side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having different school rooms, separate recitations, &c. For further particulars see Circulars at Keen's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, at the Seminary, to O. T. SNOW, Principal.

aug20-1y-4451

UNION PARK SEMINARY,
469 - - WEST LAKE STREET - - 469

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence Wednesday, Sept. 1st, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Common Branches.....$6 00
Higher " 10 00
Languages, Algebra and Mathematics..... 12 00
Music, Painting and Drawing extra.
Board in Institution and room furnished..... 2 25

MARY BUSHAR H. WAITE, A. B., } Principals.

aug18-1m-4439

CO PARTNERSHIP.—The HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Alexander & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, March 1st, 1858. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

THOS. W. ALEXANDER.
JAMES K. BURTIS.

THE undersigned, on the 1st day of April, 1858, formed a co-partnership under the name of T. W. ALEXANDER & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Produce Commission business, and will be found at their office No. 187 South Water street.

THOS. W. ALEXANDER.
JOHN C. WISWELL.

Chicago, August 9th, 1858. au9-1m-4363-1m.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Law partnership under the name of HOOPER, CASSIN & FOSTER, and will devote their attention to any branch of professional business in the Federal and State Courts. Office No 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

R. HOOPER, } W. L. FOSTER.
CASSIN, } jel2-v26-1m

Chicago, June 12, 1858.

Sewing Machines.

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many a vantages over all cheap machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be most happy to show all who are in want of Sewing Machines. (A working machine always on hand, which can be obtained at a moment's notice.) Almost, but altogether impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

Call and see it in action and see for themselves at 106 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.

aug1-y-4355

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. Will sew all kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest. It is simple, convenient and durable, and especially adapted to family use.

ANY person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to sew it successfully.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B.—Agent wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CHASE, Box 586, Chicago, Illinois who can always be found at the Daguerre-ian Rooms, corner of Randolph and Lasa. No. 95 Lake st. on third floor.

We have a great number of references but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families.

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Double Threaded Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of goods, in our families' service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

S. F. Wigston,	Mrs. Watson V. Coe,
S. J. F. Cook,	Mrs. Levi H. Tuft,
Mrs. D. F Groves,	Mrs. E. E. Gurney,
Mrs. J. A. Burnam,	Mrs. M. D. Lowman,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. M. Buck.
Mrs. Frederick Hinrichs,	

aug1 ed14-1y-4354

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK
TIGHT STITCH,

$30 SEWING MACHINE

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will be Fit Up Thread every Third Stitch to be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from fine to coarse goods, does coarse and fine work from the same needle, changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to from

Eight to Twelve

Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making sewing a business should own one. This is the

Only Machine in Sewing with Two Threads.

Though one could in the world for less than $100. Wishing to introduce them into every family in the city, we will for the present sell only to citizens, and will warrant every machine sold by ourselves, to be in every respect as represented, or will take it back and refund the money. Machines sent to persons who never saw one, and with printed instructions given, have performed work, with a few hundred dollars to spare in the first month. Machines sent to any part of the country, with printed instructions given. Persons living in the State or Missouri. Now others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiswell's Shoe Store, 183 Lake St.,
Up Stairs.
Address Box 1346 Chicago P. O.

jy28-dtf

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP of Crane & Sherman in this day dissolved by limitation. All accounts and accept. &c. of either will be settled by Sherman & Hall, who will continue the Commission Business at the old stand, 107 South Water street.

R. T. CRANE,
M. C. SHERMAN.

Chicago, September 1st, 1858. se2-3t* 4553

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, ECKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be closed by Eckley, Morse & Co., at the office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building.

Chicago, Aug. 31st, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.

ECKLEY, MORSE & CO. have this day entered into a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style.

Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

GEO. R. ECKLEY, GEO. A. MORSE,
ALBERT MOREY, D. H. LOOMIS.

Chicago, August 31, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above establishment, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his individual attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

ISAAC H. HOWE.

aug18-1m-4439

CO PARTNERSHIP.—The HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of Alexander & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, March 1st, 1858. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

THOS. W. ALEXANDER.
JAMES K. BURTIS.

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THOS. W. ALEXANDER.
JOHN C. WISWELL.

Chicago, August 9th, 1858. au9-1m-4363-1m.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Law partnership under the name of HOOPER, CASSIN & FOSTER, and will devote their attention to any branch of professional business in the Federal and State Courts. Office No 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House.

R. HOOPER, } W. L. FOSTER.
CASSIN, } jel2-v26-1m

Chicago, June 12, 1858.

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Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many a vantages over all cheap machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be most happy to show all who are in want of Sewing Machines. (A working machine always on hand, which can be obtained at a moment's notice.) Almost, but altogether impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

Call and see it in action and see for themselves at 106 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

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Mrs. D. F Groves,	Mrs. E. E. Gurney,
Mrs. J. A. Burnam,	Mrs. M. D. Lowman,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. M. Buck.
Mrs. Frederick Hinrichs,	

aug1 ed14-1y-4354

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TIGHT STITCH,

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All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

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Chas. E. Wiswell's Shoe Store, 183 Lake St.,
Up Stairs.
Address Box 1346 Chicago P. O.

jy28-dtf

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.

Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS,	CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS,	JOSEPH MEDILL,
BARTON W. SPEARS,	ALFRED COWLES.

☞ Consolidated Circulation larger than all the rest of the Daily Papers in the State of Illinois, combined, printed on the English language.☜

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$6 00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week	12
Daily, by Mail Subscribers, per year	7 00
Daily, by Mail Subscribers, 6 months	4 00
Daily, Weekly and Tri-Weekly, per year	8 00
Weekly, single subscribers	2 00
" 5 copies	8 00
" 10 copies	15 00
" 20 copies to one address	28 00
" 30 copies to one address	40 00

And one extra copy to club of twenty.
☞ There will be no deviation from these terms.
☞ Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

[The following Poem was written in the year 1850, by Washington Allston. It seems to us peculiarly appropriate for the celebration of the inching of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Although written years before such an achievement was dreamed of, it contains thoughts and expressions which suit, with additional fitness, the accomplishment of that great undertaking. It also strikes us that it was most properly published by Coleridge in his volume of poetry entitled "Sybilline Leaves," as it describes the future with almost the prophetic truth of a Sybil.

Avoiding puns as unbecoming the dignity of the subject, and therefore not noticing what is said of "the naval line" or "umbilical cord" of which we have heard so much, how aptly descriptive of the cable are the words "stretching o'er the Atlantic wave," and "reaching with many an arm the world o'er!" Who could be more properly called to proclaim the kindred league by which the cable joins us, than the Tritons of the deep! In a sense which the author did not intend, the Telegraph "repeats from rock to rock round our coast" the language of Milton and Shakspeare. And it is because we still cultivate "the arts that make a nation's soul," that we can make "our voices reach, from either beach, across the Ocean."]

AMERICA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

All hail! thou noble land,
Our father's native soil!
O stretch thy mighty hand,
Gigantic grown by toil,
O'er the vast Atlantic wave to our shore!
For thou with magic might
Canst reach to where the light
Of Phœbus travels bright
The world o'er.

The Genius of our clime
From his pinion-poised steep,
Shall hail thy manlier time!
While the tritons of the deep
With their conches the kindred league shall proclaim:
Then let the world combine,
O'er the main our naval line,
Like the milky way, shall shine
Bright in fame!

Though ages long have passed
Since our fathers left their home,
Their pilot in the blast,
O'er untravelled seas to roam,—
Yet lives the blood of kindred in our veins!
And the voice of the prophet
That blood of honest fame,
Which no tyr-any can tame
By its chains!

While the language, free and bold,
Which the blind bard of Avon sung,
In which our Milton told
How the vault of Heaven rung
When Satan, blasted, fell with his host:
While this with reverence meet,
Yon thousand miles shall greet,
From rock to rock repeat
Round our coast:

While the manners, while the arts,
That mould a na-lon's soul,
Still cherish around our hearts,
Betwe-n let Ocean roll,
Our joint communion breaking with the Sun:
Yet still from either beach,
The voice of blood shall reach
More audible than speech,
"We are one!"

Our Foreign Correspondence.

Bologna—Padua—Ferrara—Verona—A Break-neck Ride—Beautiful Scenery, &c.

HEIDELBERG, July 11, 1858.

I left Italy in haste—that which a traveler should never do, for the routes by which it is approached are among the most interesting in Europe. I left the entire northern portion, including Milan, Turin, Lakes Como, Maggiore, etc., unseen, that I might make another journey when northern climates become intolerable, and compare those places with scenes in Germany. Bologna, Ferrara and many other flourishing towns I have not mentioned, because they have so much in common with the rest of Italy. Bologna is noted only for its leaning towers, its colonnades in every street, beneath which you are always protected against the inclemency of the weather; its celebrated University, with the finest preparations in wax for medical students in the world; its splendid picture gallery; its churches, museums; its strange dialect, and Bologna sausages. The latter analogue would indeed be regarded with wonder in any other country but Italy, where the gems of every art are presented to the admiration of travelers. After one has seen Florence and Rome and Naples, Bologna must be ranked among second rate cities. Ferrara was once capital of an important Dukedom, but now retains only a few fine buildings, and the prison in which Tasso was confined, to arrest the stranger's footsteps. The country between Ferrara and Venice is flat and swampy, being exposed to the fury of the rivers Po and Adige—turbid, unruly streams, that seem to take delight in the mischief they do. The air has high embankments, or levees, within which is often risen and swelling tide, housetops in Ferrara. This region is very unhealthy, especially in summer, when the burning rays of the sun meet with hardly an obstacle, a tree or a hedge.

I stopped at Padua merely long enough to see its Cafe, the largest in the world, where we awaited the 3 o'clock morning train. It was open during the entire night. Married gents went there to spend the evening more agreeably than they could at home; youths of tender age went to learn the ways of the world. About one o'clock serenading parties made their appearance, playing as they entered. They were drinking and refreshing themselves generally when I left.

I remained in Verona a few hours. It was Sunday afternoon. A traveling troupe was performing in the old Roman amphitheatre, up on a modern stage. The broad seats, as perfect as when Roman citizens occupied them, were crowded with soldiers, working people enjoying their weekly holiday, and strangers. A few hundred persons sat where thousands have witnessed the bloody combat between man and beast. These seats are of stone, and so arranged that he who sits on the highest may see and hear as well as those below him. This manner of constructing public buildings, in which the speaker or actor stands below his audience, is the most simple as well as the most reasonable, since from one to one hundred thousand may be seated at once, all enjoying the same advantages. During the intervals of the play, I walked around upon the highest wall to enjoy the view of Verona's environs, wandered in the long arched galleries, and passed through the vomitoria, by which twenty-two thousand could leave the amphitheatre almost as quickly as the order could be given. This ruin is, upon the whole, very satisfactory, affording a correct idea of these buildings in a perfect state. Towards evening, an Austrian band performed in the public square. The gay people of Verona went out to admire and be admired; crowds gathered before the cafes, to sip their coffee and gossip; and the streets were animated by the entire female population of Verona; groups of Austrian officers, and occasionally a stranger, with a red covered book under his arm, prying inquisitively into every corner and loop-hole. I was very much pleased with the head-dress worn by ladies evidently of the middle class. Many of them had a simple black veil, falling gracefully from the head and partly covering the shoulders. I had been equally pleased with this simple as well as graceful manner of adorning the person in Genoa, where the ladies wear white instead of black veils, and I recollected with wonder the outlandish fashions that found favor among the American ladies a few years since. Beauty needs no artificial means to expose its charms, and any sensible person that spends one day in Verona will become convinced that it is bad taste as well as policy to depart from the most simple rules which Nature has given us. Verona, also, is the scene of Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," which alone would have given celebrity to the place. An ancient, half-decayed house, now used as an inn, may have been Juliet's home, and a sarcophagus of red Verona marble is pointed out by *cicerone* as the tomb; but it seems to me that, after five hundred years, we can speak with little certainty upon subjects which in the same generation perhaps were forgotten, except by some poet or romance writer. Romeo and Juliet will, however, attract strangers to Verona as long as one stone remains upon another, or until the English language shall cease to be spoken.

From Verona I went by railway to the Lake of Garda, found a small steamer waiting, and in less than four hours was transported to Riva, at the opposite end. At first the scenery was very common and uninteresting, the shores being monotonously flat; but gradually we approached gently sloping hills, covered with flourishing vineyards and lemon plantations, and in about two hours we were between high, precipitous mountains, upon whose sides even the mountain goat could hardly have obtained a foothold. Little cascades, that had their origin in the glaciers far above, leaped from shelf to shelf of these giant rocks, so rough and forbidding that every green thing disdained to grow there. Yet such scenes have their beauty and their poetry: they derive grandeur from the magnitude of their parts, and they remind us of the Grecian mythology—the Titans heaping mountain upon mountain and cliff upon cliff, to overwhelm the gods on Olympus, &c. This lake is noted for its excellent fish, which are caught in abundance, and for its storms. On account of

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 2.

Ashes—Receipts, 35—There is no change to note in the aspect of the money market. Rates are unaltered, produce and No. 1 business paper is rather freely placed at 10 per cent, by the banks, and 10@20 per cent. by brokers. Exchange is rather firmer, and owing to a strong country call probably advance within a few days; it is now selling at ¼ per cent.

Gold in fair demand, buying at 1 per cent., selling at 1¼ per cent. Silver change scarce at ¾ per cent. for sums under $100.

Commercial.—Notwithstanding an anxiety to hear from New York, before venturing deeply, quite an amount of grain changed hands before noon to-day, with the market coming very wild. The first few sales were made at 87c for No. 2 Spring Wheat in store, some 12,000 bu being nominally sold at this; but it depending no certain contingencies, only 5,000 bu of it was finally taken, and the market dropped back to 86c.

After receipt of New York advices a further decline took place and the market closes quiet in our hands figures this evening. Sales amount to 76,800 bu wheat at 1.24 for White Winter, $1 14@1 15 for No. 1 Red, 95c@$1 00 for No. 2 do, 92@95c for No. Spring, 85@87c for No. 2 do and 68@70c for Rejected, all in store.

Corn was not very active prior to receipt of New York advices, after which the market strengthened somewhat and closed firm at outside quotations, with an aggregate of some 94,000 bu changing hands at 60@62 for fair and good cargoes, 61@62 for Mixed No. 1, f. o. b. 59@61c for ditto in store, 55@56c for No. 3, and 53c for rejected, in store. Oats dull.—Flour held firmly, but buyers will not pay the rates.

Lake fr. ights are firm and advancing, with a good inquiry for vessels of from 10 to 12,000 bu capacity, and charters of two propellors and three schooners at 3½c, and a bark at 3c with corn, and a schooner 3½c wheat, all to Buffalo; also five schooners at 7c corn to Oswego.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

SUNDAY EVENING, September 2

FREIGHTS—Charters include propellers Fourth in C by and Holland 35c corn to Buffalo; schs Fantasella and Detroit 3c, and ne to Kingston, and owing to a strong country call probably advance within a few days; it is now selling at ¾ per cent.

Gold in fair demand, buying at 1 per cent., selling at 1¼ per cent. Silver change scarce at ¾ per cent. for sums under $100.

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SUNDAY EVENING, September 2

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WHEAT—Sales of the week past of [illegible] 770bu No. 2 Spring at 91 c; 1,000 at 91.25; 5,000 at 91.37½; 2,000 at 91.38; 2,000 at 91.39; 2,000 at 91.40; 2,000 at 91.41; 2,000 at 91.42; 2,000 at 91.43; 2,000 at 91.44; 2,000 at 91.45; 2,000 at 91.46; 2,000 at 91.47; 2,000 at 91.48; 2,000 at 91.49; 2,000 at 91.50; 2,000 at